THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE POSITION OF THE EMPRESS. INTERVIEW OF THE TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT WITH THE EMPRESS-SHE IS NO PARTY TO IMPERIALIST INTRIGUES-SHE WILL HOLD ALOOF TILL PEACE IS RESTORED.

[FY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1870. Sundry Imperialist busybodies have held meetings in London with a view to making the Empress a party to their negotiations. The Prussians are in no any responsible for these efforts. The Empress herif (steadily refuses to encourage them. She said the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE that her hopes ere wholly for her boy; that she regarded all stiempte to replace the Emperor or herself on the throne as likely to be futile, whether made now or bereafter: and that the chances of Louis would only be imperiled by being pushed now. She declares her intention to hold herself aloof from all political

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

**trigues until peace is restored.

THE LATEST NEGOTIATIONS COME TO NAUGHT -ENGLAND MAY TAKE A STRONGER POSITION -THIERS STILL AT TOURS - INTRIGUES FOR

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1870. The Times has a special dispatch from Berlin statg that the latest negotiations for peace have come to sought, owing to the persistence of Prussia in her demands for the cession of French territory. In an article advising the British Government to make re further efforts to put a stop to the war, the same poper says, " If England persists in negotiating for seace, she must be ready to stake something on it." The Berlin Gazette, reviewing the attempts at con-"iation says "the Government is led to consider em by its desire to avoid the further loss of val-

M. Thiers has accepted the mission to negotiate an mistice only; but he still remains at Tours awaitg a safe conduct to Paris, in order to consult first th the Government there.

The Czar has sent the Order of St. George to the cand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with an autograph letter expressing earnest aspirations for

CAPITULATION OF SCHLESTADT. A SEVERE BOMBARDMENT-HEAVY CAPTURES OF MEN AND MATERIAL.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 24, 1870. The town of Schlestadt capitulated yesterday to the besieging forces, after a severe bombardment. The surrender includes 2,400 prisoners and 120

Ill. between the Rhine and the Vosges, 26 miles southwest of Strasbourg. It was fortified by Vanban, and es also great natural military advantages, nagne is said to have held a State celebration e in the year 775. Raised by Frederic of Germany in 1216 to the rank of an rial city, it did not fall into French hands until the most celebrated for antiquity, and a remarkable clocktower at one of the gates forms part of the fortifica The present population exceeds 10,000.]

LATEST MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A SKIRMISH AT JOINVILLE-HEAVY FIGHTING AROUND VERDUN-PRUSSIAN OPERATIONS NEAR CHARTRES-SEVENTEEN WAGON-LOADS OF PRUSSIAN WOUNDED AT BAR-LE-DUC. LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1870.

Gen. Suckow telegraphed to the Würtemberg Go ernment at Stuttgart, on Sunday, 23d inst., that the French made a sortic across the Marne at Joinville on Friday last, against the Wiirtemberg outposts. Three French battalions, with artillery and mitraillenses, engaged our forces from that point (Joinville) se Champigny. They were bravely repulsed by the Second Rifle Battalion, and a part of the 7th Regiment. The Würtembergers lost two killed and three

The Echo (newspaper) of Brussels says this day that \$ 000 men, with two pieces of artillery, have marched from Thionville for Verdan to relieve the troops there. The following dispatches have been received at

NEUPCHATEAU, Oct. 24 .- On Friday night the Prussians attempted to bombard Verdun; but their plane were disconcerted by a gallant and successful sortie of the garrison. Our troops charged with the ayonet and killed numbers of the enemy. Two odies of the besiegers, mistaking each other in the ght for enemies, fought for hours and suffered heavy losses.

La Loure, Oct. 24 .- A large force of Prussians was at Courville to-day, and their scouts appeared at Fontgouin, but in the evening they returned to bartres, after blowing up the bridge at Landrlles. ifteen members of the National Guard were shot t the enemy at Jouy.

Besancon, Oct. 24.-The invaders are retreating t om Chatillon-le-Duc, taking with them 17 wagonads of wounded. They left a large number of 'sad on the field, among them a colonel of Baden

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

RENCH REPORTS—THE RECENT SORTIE FROM PARIS CLAIMED AS A GREAT FRENCH SUC-CESS-DENUNCIATION OF THE PRUSSIAN RE-PORT-STORIES OF SICKNESS AND DISCOURAGE MENT AMONG THE BESIEGERS. Tours, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1870.

Late advices from Paris show that the sortic made be the 21st was exceedingly successful. Many Prussians were killed and taken prisoners. The Paris journals, commenting on the Prussian report of this affair, call attention to its false statements, especially in representing the German loss as insignificant, and in claiming the capture of a number of prisoners

when the enemy took none. As the wind has been unfavorable for several days past, no balloons have left Paris. But from a private but trustworthy source, we hear that there are vast sumbers of sick in the camps of the besiegers. On many occasions the discontent of the men has been toudly expressed, and their commanding officers have been obliged to go often among the troops to keep up their spirits. Sorties made nightly by small parties of Parisians, and constant firing at night from the forts, severely harass the Prussians. Up to the present time the latter have not succeeded in erecting batteries of siege-guns near enough to commence an effective bombardment of the city. The gentleman who gives the above information is a resident of Versailles, and has been there since the enemy occupied the town until a day or two ago, when he managed to make his escape. He says that even in the vicinity of Versailles the Prussians are

constantly annoyed by the Francs-tireurs, who keep up an active guerrilla warfare, firing from ambus cades, and daily killing numbers of the enemy.

GENERAL FRENCH NEWS.

ALL MOVABLES TO BE TAKEN OUT OF REACH OF THE PRUSSIANS—FRENCH MILITARY EXE-CUTIONS—BAZAINE'S NEGOTIATIONS FOR CA-PITULATION-NO FUNDS OF NAPOLEON DE-POSITED WITH THE BARINGS.

Tours, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1870. M. Erane, formerly Mayor of the 9th Arrondisse ment of Paris, has been appointed Director-General of Safety of France. The Departmental Committees have been authorized to remove all property or animals likely to be useful to the enemy. The Minister of War has been empowered to suspend traffic over any railroad for the same reason. The Departments of the Lower Seine and Eure are declared in a state of siege. There have been many cases of insubordination and treachery, in which the guilty parties have been punished with death.

The Government at Tours permits the exportation of all articles heretofore placed on the prohibited

list, except cereals to Switzerland. The negotiations for the surrender of Metz con tinue, but make slow progress. Bazaine ignores the French Provisional Government in his communica-

The Barings repudiate the story of an investment of any funds through them on account of the Em-

LOCAL WAR NEWS.

The receipts of the German Patriotic Ladies air, now holding at the Armory of the 37th Regiment, Fair, now holding at the Armory of up to Monday night were \$42,513 33.

Company F, 3d Regiment Cavalry, has sub-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. HUNGARY.

THE FOREIGN POLICY PESTH, Monday, Oct. 24, 1870. The Opposition in the Hungarian Parliament have signified their approval of the foreign policy of the

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES. ...Baron Dalwigk has gone with Herr Hoff-man to Versailles, to attend the Council of Ministers.Fragments of the steamer Cambria have washed ashore on the Irish coast, near Antrim and Done Recent events in Italy have broken up

the old political organizations, and a general reconstru-tion of parties on new bases is imminent. . Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio, in a letter to

London Times, solicits aid for the Americans in to be sent through Sir Curtis Lamson, who remains

THE WEST POINT COURT-MARTIAL.

CLOSE OF THE TESTIMONY.

The written defense of Cadet Smith, by his ounsel, Col. Parsons, and the argument against him by the Judge-Advocate, were heard by the Court yesterday. The defense admits the main facts of the first charge, as to the encounter with Wilson, but shows a train of circumstances in connection with it which have doubtless influenced the Court very much in his favor. On the

resting upon me. While the officers over me have for two months labored honestly under the conviction of my guilt, I too have had my thoughts, knowing that I was innocent, when I heard the commandant speak of the military crime of falsehood, in connection with my previous explanation, and of the court-martial which was to ensue had I known that a mistake of dates had been made, and that the awful secret was locked up in the desk of the amanuensis in the next room, I should have made haste to acquire that place in his (Gen. Upton's) esteem to which I trust the finding of this Court will entitle me, and to save myself all this coppression and anxiety by stating what that mistake was, and how it might be rectified. I ask that if you feel satisfied of my innocence in the matter which affects my honor, you will render a finding of 'not guilty' and 'honorable acquirtal.' The esprit due corps of the institution demands it no less than myself."

reprit du corps of the institution demands it no less than myself."

The Judge-Advocate reviewed the ease with sharp criticism, and said that it was an attempt to escape upon a quibble of dates, while the accused plainly knew that he had committed the offense upon a date within two days of the actual time it was committed; when he struck Cadet Wilson he uttered a profane, low, ungentlemanly epithet; that the blow was a vengeful one.

Cadet Wilson's defense was also heard, and then the room was cleared for deliberation. Under military rule, the proceedings are reviewed and the sentence, if approved by the War Department, published.

YELLOW FEVER-ARRIVALS FROM INFECTED PORTS.

The Quarantine Commissioners vesterday received the following report of arrivals at Lower Quaran-

ceived the following report of arrivals at Lower Quarantine from infected ports, since the 18th inst.:

Health Opplears Department, Genarity, 8. I., Oct. 25, 1870.

RICHARD SCHELL, edg., President Commissioners of Quarantine.

Nut. The following result from infected ports have arrived at Lower Quarantine sixty of the part of the 18th inst.

Steaming by the report of the 18th inst.

Steaming by the report of the pressage to this port.

Bark Evening Star, 19 days iron New Orleans, arrived Oct. 18. Had one at the pressure of the pressage to the port.

Bark Evening Star, 19 days iron Regulation of Star of the 18th dwo cases and one death from pellow fever; all well on strival.

Brig Colorado, 20 days from Point & Pietre, Guadalone, arrived Oct. 20. Had two cases and one death from yellow fever on the passage to this port.

Brig David Owen, 18 days from Barana, arrived Oct. 21. Had one at

20. Had two cases and one death from yellow fever on the passage to this port.

Brig Datjel Owen, 18 days from Havans, arrived Oct. 21. Had one of the crew in hospital at Havans with yellow fever; another died of the same disease a few days after leaving that port.

Neamship Francis Wright, 6 days from Havans, arrived Oct. 21. Had fave cases and two deaths from yellow fever at Havans; arrived Oct. 21. Had fave cases and two deaths from yellow fever at Havans; awa 20 days in port. Brig Havans, 19 days from Havans, arrived Oct. 23. Was 28 days in port; had three of the crew in hapital with yellow fever. Brig Charlens, 25 days from Havans, arrived Oct. 23. Was 28 days in hospital at Havans; another of the crew died of yellow fever on the passage to this port.

Steamship Morro Cralle, six days from Havans, via Nassau, arrived Oct. 23.

Ott. 23.

Since my report of the litth inst. two of the patis a s from Governor's Bland have died at West Bank Hespital of yellow sever, and three new listand have died at West Bank Hespital of yellow sever, and three new earners are substituted—two on Sanday, the 23-l, and one yesterday cases have been shuttled—two on Sanday, the 23-l, and one yesterday cases have been substituted to the Island during the week, and three received from vessels at Quarantine have been discharged. Seventeen patients now remain under treatment, including those from shipboard. Very respecifully yours,

CONGRESS NOMINATION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 .- Thomas Hayne was today nominated for Congress by the Cook County Demo-

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. .The population of Philadelphia is 657,179; in

. The steamer which is to repair the broken Cuba ... The population of St. Louis County, outside the city, in 34,377. The total population of the county is 347,340,

....Gen. Custer, with part of the 7th Cavalry, has .Arrangements have been made for the erection tion Railroad depot at Kinsas City, 500 by 1,000 feet in dimensions

....The last of the Spring fleet of cod-fishing ves

The Alabama Agricultural Association offers \$10,000 in each pressions for all clauses of industry, and \$2,500 to horses of speed. The Fair opens November 13, and continues five days.

Private dispatches from Richmond brokers of standing state that the suspension of the banking-house of R. H. Baury & Co. is only temporary, and that they will be able to meet all beir obligations.

... Chestnut Hill reservoir, Boston, having been suppleted, water was let into the lower basin yesterday in the presence the eity government. Cochituate Water Board, and a good number of cectators. The reservoir cost \$2,33,000, exclusive of toe drive around . It is asserted in St. Louis that Commodore erbilt and other Rastern railway managers have secured a large

THE IRISH REPUBLICANS.

MASS-MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

SPEECHES BY MAJOR JAMES HAGGERTY, HORACE GREELEY, GEN. JUDSON KILPATRICK, J. C. We must have a pure election" was the key-

note last evening to one of the largest meetings ever held in Cooper Institute, or in this city—a key-note that, if taken up and sounded throughout the State, and made the basis for good hard work, will elect the Republican ticket. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Irish Republican Central Club, and long before seven o'clock the sidewalk and street in front of the main entrance to the hall were crowded with men and women inside, the eye was pleased with the tasteful decoration. while depending from the ceiling were several large flags have a pure election," and on the left the names of the Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenan Governor. The numerous pillars were wrapped in buntng, and around the hall were numerous large flags. 72 o'clock a band which had been stationed in Eighth-st. marched into the hall, and the influx of people together with those who had meanwhile entered filled the seats and aisles in every part.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. John McGrane who nominated Major James Haggerty as Chairman

applause. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It becomes us to-night to be broad and generous in our spirits rather than narrow and contracted. [Applause.] I believe in justice and in liberty; I believe in right wherever it is found the wide world over. [Applause.] I believe that it becomes us well to study the bearings of every question that preents itself to us, and to ask has it a right side i has it wrong side i and to espouse the right side only. That is our duty as men, and that is what we are here for to-night. To combat negligible, to combat imporance, and

SPEECH OF HORACE GREELEY.

After the applause which greeted the mention of Mr. Greeley's name had subsided, he said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF IRISH METH OR LINEAGE: I meet you to-night not so much as a political associate as in the character of a personal friend. During the years that I have lived in this city circumstances have often separated me in action from the greater number of Irishmen here; and yet I believe I have always had their good will because I think I have always descrived it. [Applause.] When I came here forty years ago circumstances threw me very much into the company and companionship of Irishmen. I was alke them in being poor and being here unknown. I was a stranger here, and circumstances brought me to live with them and to understand their purpose and their wishes. I learned from them better than I had ever heard it before the story of Irish wrong, and I learned from them that the demand of the Irish people that they should have a parliament of their own to enact Irish haws to govern Irishmen was a just and righteous demand. Why not, when the British Colonies all over the world can be governed by their own parliaments if they decire. It is so in Canada and in the Australias. Every country but Ireland is permitted to choose her own legislators to enact their domestic laws. It is a righteous demand, and I approve of Irish efforts and Irish aspirations, but I disclaim any purpose or any desire to promote Irishmen more than other men. I looked upon them only as one among many races on the earth struggling against oppression, against injustice and arbitrary government, and I had a regard for the cause which they represented. We have differed upon many points, however, but there was no feeling of injustice or unity between us. I have never sought to win their special approbation. I never entered the door of a Know-Nothing Lodge, or tried to win them by false words, or put on a green dress to palaver them. [Laughter and applause.] I have always endeavored to treat them as rational human beings, and endeavored, if I m Greeley's name had subsided, he said:

SHALL THERE BE BLECTIONS ! With regard to the elections, the first question is, Shall there be elections hereafter? So long as you have a bal-lot-box in which one throws a handful of votes and an other, not to be outdone, puts in a hatful, [laughter], it is not an election-it is an auction. [Laughter.] Suppose in my place, 40 miles away, where I have a farm, I put a vote in the ballot-box. I go home. I feel happy; but that happiness is dispelled when I know that a man who don't think as I do puts in a handful of votes against my one, and in that way obtains a power over me. Why, then, even I am disposed to rebel. [Laughter.] The only validity—the whole virtue of an election—lies in the conviction that ballots put in the ballot-box are counted out as they went in, and that a man only polled one vote. Men will not vote when they know that there will be no honest, faithful voting, but what Oakey Hall calls "good counting." There are no such deadly enemies to Republican liberty on earth as the ballot-box stuffers. The rebel who stands with the musket in his hand, though you may despise him, is a manly and honest man beside a person who stuffs ballot-boxes. The voting in this State in the last election was of such a character that though it was known a majority of the voters was for Grant, frauduient votes were ac cast that Grant had a majority of votes against him.

This sort of thing must be stopped or Republican lib-erty will be overthrown. There is no man on earth who has such an immediate and fearful interest in the purity of the ballot-box as the poor man. When his richer neighbor can hire ballot-box stuffers to do his work the poor man's vote comes to naught. The poor man man cannot hire these stuffers; he is poor and these hallot-box stuffers expect to be and are paid. This game must be stopped, or it will become a question of money against money—who can hire the most stuffers. You know that in many Wards more votes have been recently polled than there were men, women, and children in them. That was proved by the census. Mr. Oakey Hall saw fit to challenge the census, and though he was challenged in turn by Gen. Sharpe he refused to accompany Mr. Jackson S. Schultz and Mr. Samuel J. Tilden in order to test the accuracy of the census in those Wards. Mr. Hall dare not accept it. If he undertook to count a census, he would take it the same way as he counts an election. (Lauchter.) This must be stopped or one side will stuff and the other side will stuff, and the stability of free government will thereby

OUR CANDIDATE.

Gen. Woodford is still a young man, younger than the majority of this audience. He boasts of no stately lineage, he does not boast of anything; but his friends say for him that he is fitted for the place to which he has been assigned. He was an officer in the war, volunteered as a private, and he served his country as well as any of his fellow-soldiers. He took up his musket and did his duty. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor for two years, and proved during that time a vigitant and faithful officer on the side of economy and reform, doing what he could to save money for the people of this State. He will again prove himself able and faithful in the Governor's chair, which I trust he will occupy on the lst of January next. [Great applause.] I will not trouble you to-night with this poor little job that Oakey has put up against him. Remember it is Oakey, and it is like him to engage in such work. I care nothing about it, and nobody else cares.

it is the intention of the honest citizens of New-York to start Thomas Ledwith for Mayor. [Great applause.] Mr. fore for men opposite to my own when I thought good

was to be obtained thereby. I believe that municipal affairs should be separated as soon as possible and as much as possible from politics—that the candidates should be elected solely on account of their fitness. I believe we ought to put in honest men, and stand by them as long as they do their duty faithfully. Because many have not turned out well is no reason why we should refuse to try another. I urge the people to vote for Mr. Ledwith. If he deceives me, it is my own fault. Mr. Ledwith I do not know personally, I never saw him to my recollection. He has been a magistrate in this city for a good many years, and Tammany undertook to turn him out last year. The people of the district said: "No, no; Ledwith is right," and they set to work and elected him in spite of all opposition. You must now act vigorously, and elect men who will relieve this plundered city. These men, who enrich themselves at the public cost, must be turned out, and reform in the administration of our local affairs will then be certain. Vote for Ledwith, and show that you can act outside of partisanship. Do this work to the best of your ability. Let us do it, one and all, and the city shall yet be redeemed and regenerated, and shall be in local government, as she is in commerce and population, the first city of the New World.

good hearts as any American citizens, and they had de-termined now to fight for their interests and for the termined now to fight for their interests and for the right party in future. It had been said by their opponents that the release of the Fenian prisoners by President Grant was nothing more than a party dodge for the election time, but he could assure them it was nothing of the kind—it was a purely humanitarian idea. No one who loved their country desired to see the United States failors to men who were willing to suffer for Ireland. Mr. Adams had said that the Republican party was too fond of exhibiting its trophies, but he did not know what he was talking about. Its trophies were not a blood-stained sword, which formerly decked the path of the conqueror, but it was the trophies of religious and civil liberty. The motto of the Republican party was, "Bacred to the eternal cause of freedom." Applause.] The work of the Republican cause was not the degradation of the man into a beast, but the elevation of the slave into a man. The Democrats of this State had intended to make much political capital out of the confinement of the Fenian prisoners, but their release had silenced and confounded them. Their Democratic friends cared not for the Fenian prisoners except to make political capital, and the time had now come for the Irishman to see that the party which was his true friend was the Republican party.

SPEECH OF GEN. KILPATRICK.

The Glee Club now sang some choice songs, after which Gen. Kilpatrick was introduced and enthusiastically

cheered. He said : MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: You will permit me to premise the remarks which I shall make on this occasion, and which on account of the short time allotted me must be very brief, with the assurance that I have never presented myself to an audience of my fellow-citizen appearing before you. I do not think I overestimate the Erie, which was content to have its abiding place within the brown walls of that unpretending building in Chambers-st., but which has now taken its flight to the doubtful regions of the opera bouffe and ballet of Eighth-ave; Erie, which should be the pride and boast of the State of New-York, but which is to-day really Tammany's twin sister in injuity. We have assembled here in the very center of corruption and fraud, to call these robbing dictators to account.

IRISHMEN'S POSITION. You have assembled together as Irishmen, with all the traditions of that liberty-loving people to inspire you, and, as Republicans and citizens of New-York, with the traditions of that liberty-loving people to inspire you, and, as Republicans and citizens of New-York, with the recollection of all the political wrongs you have suffered at the hands of this same Tammany and Erie to incite you to new ediots and renewed energy in wresting this great City and State from the control of these stock-lobbing gamblers and conspiring sachems. This is no time forsoft speeches or honeyed words. It is well known to you and the nation that fraud and corruption such as this country has never before known exists here in your very midst; that it is the fraud of Tammany and Erie; that it inures to their sole benefit, that it is the shame and disgrace of your city and State; and that it only can be wiped out by blotting the Ring of Tammany and Erie from existence. [Applause.] This, I repeat, is no time for soft speeches or tender reproaches, when men manage the concerns and destinies of this city and the industrial interests of this great State not for the public benefit, but for private gain and in the interest of this great State not for the private ambition. Who are these managers! Only a few days ago Mr. Tweed's people met in Convention at Rochester to go through the furce of nominating that man for Governer of New-York State whose strongest claim to the nomination outside of this city is his aristocratic respectability. A most extraordinary claim indeed for the ballots of those Irishmeu who know something of the aristocratic respectability across the water by experience, or have learned it in the history of their families. This was the Convention which refused to recognize the only respectable element in its party—the Young Democracy of New-York. This was the Convention that nominated the very respectable John T. Hoffman, and yet it took a train of 13 cars on Prince Erie's road to convey the this very season of the convention of public plunder, and browbeat and builty the unruly into Mr. Tweed's subjection. WHO NOMINATED HOFFMAN!

Go to any stopping place on the Erie Road this side of Rochester, and you can learn the character of the men who nominated and support John T. Hoffman. Men men who nominated and support John T. Hoffman. Men and women were robbed by force and violence in open day; stores were broken open and plundered; restaurants and eating-houses] were stripped of liquors and food, and blows given and knives and pistols presented for payment; and all this on several occasions in the presence of one of the most prominent judges of this city, who never so much as remonstrated at the outrages of his party followers. In fact, the communities along the Eric Road between New-York and Rochester to-day consider robbery and violence as much a part of the proceedings of the Democratic Convention at Rochester as was the nomination of John T. Hoffman. Such is the character of the men who control the polities of this city, who assess your taxes, who expend your public moneys, who buy the Judiclary as sheep are brought to the shambles, who put men in nomination not for their merits, but for the number of strikers and repeaters they control; who fill your newspapers with outrages, robbery, and murder; and who, not satisfied with municipal plunder, extend their operations across the entire State. Is it not well known to you that across the entire State. Is it not well known to you that evertain mountebank brokers, some of whom rejoice alternately in the borrowed gold lace of the navy, the plumes of the army, and the agility of the valet, have combined with Tammany to give up that magnificent line of rail-road extending across your State to the permanent control of men who have no more right to it than they have to the coats on your backs! Do you not know that it was commenced at Albany, and that John T. Hoffman signed the bill legalizing the robbing of the merchant, mechanic, the bill legalizing the robbing of the merchant mechanic her bill legalizing the robbing of the merchant mechanic her bill legalizing the robbing of the that Republicans, as well as Democratic measure, and John T. Hoffman signed the francacing to divide the responsibility, but it was purely a Democratic measure, and John T. and women were robbed by force and violence

ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

These, gentlemen, are some of the issues you are called upon to meet in this campaign. It is not to de-termine whether Gen, Grant's Administration has been a success or a failure; not whether Mr. Boutwell's financia

many has been trying to dodge the issue, and I remember to have read in one of the daily papers a few days since a speech by one of the retainers of the ring, referring to Mr. Tweed's new house, his magnificent stables, and his great and suddenly-accumulated wealth. That orator said it was nebody's business hy many horses Mr. Tweed kept; how he lived or how much money he had; but I say it is the people's right and duty to know how the son of a chair-maker, in whose laudable and respectable occupation Boss Tweed was once engaged, came in the short space of six years in New-York City politics to accumulate more than \$7,000,000 which he is said to possess. It is the business of the people of this city to know how they are taxed and how they are to be protected in their lives and property-and it occurs to me, and I doubt not that you will agree with me, that it is the business of the people of this State to know how the Eric Railroad is owned and managed, whether for political or industrial purposes. If not it is at least the business of the stockholders to know how the present managers obtained and keep possession of the road, and why the stock has gone down from 85 to be almost worthless. There is one view of this gathering which makes it peculiarly gratifying to me, as I doubt not it is to every one present. I refer to the union of the sensible Irishmen of this city with the Republican party-irishmen who refuse to satumit longer to the dictation of Tammany. Since 1861 it has been my fortune to act with the Republican party, and in the political campaigns which I have witnessed no one fact has so impressed itself upon my mind as that I have invariably found the Irishmen arrayed against me, and in the Democratic party; and my wonder and astonishment at this has grown greater with time, as I came to know better the gallant race and their yearning for freedom, and harred of tyranny, which characterizes the Irish people more strikingly than any other on earth. I never could understand why an Irishmen railled to the f in death. God bless and prosper the patriotal riss associates who so nobly fought, and the widows and orphans of those who so bravely died, for their adopted country. And now, tell me, candid Irishmen, friends of the Irish soldier, tell me which of the two political parties of the country has best rewarded the Irish soldier and the Irish soldier's widow and orphant What proposition has there been submitted in the Congress of the United States for the relief of the soldiers, either in pay or bounty, that has not come from the Republican party, and has not ever found its opposition, bitter opposition, in the Democratic party! What measures of relief or reward, either proposed or advocated, for the soldier, his wife or children! Tell me, Irishmen, what has the Democratic party ever done for you in return for your votes, which it now claims as a matter of right! In their meetings they call you deserters. Deserters from what! From Boss Tweed's lying flag! Granted. So be it recorded to your credit and honor forever; but deserters from the flag and free principles of your adopted country never; and all the puerile efforts of Boss Tweed and Tammany's bediamoned tricksters can never sully your fair name and Irish fame. [Great applause.]

At the close of Gen. Kilpatrick's speech, the "Sword of

At the close of Gen. Kilpstrick's speech, the "Sword of Bunker Hill" and "Columbia" were sung by the Glee Club, and Mr. Richard McCloud made a short speech. THE RESOLUTIONS.

After the adoption of the following resolutions, which were read by Col. Thomas Kelly, the meeting adjourned

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL CONVENTION.

LETTERS FROM HORACE GREELEY AND COL.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25 .- The Convention to consider the propriety of removing the National Capital assembled at 12½ o'clock at Pike's Hall, and was called to order by Col. Stewart of Mobile. J. G. Allen of Illinois was appointed temporary Chairman, and E. J. Cessna of

was appointed temporary Chairman, and E. J. Cessna Ohio, Secretary. The following letter was read from Horace Greeley:

Ohio, Secretary.

The following letter was read from Horace Greeley:
New-York, Oct. 20, 1870.

Dran Sin: I have your letter of the 15th inviting me to attend the Capital Convention at Ciscinnation the 25th. It is not possible that I should leave our State again, pending our approaching election, I can only find time to say that the subject of your deliberations is of the very greatest consequence to our country's future, and deeverse prompt, as well as earnest, consideration. Washington seems to me as unfavorable locality for our mominal metropolis, and one to be readered less and less acceptable by the march of events. Our capital should be a great city. I prefer our greatest city, supporting a perfectly independent Preas, whereby all the acts and leanings of the Government would be criticised with absolute freedom from deflection in the hope of Federal patronage or the fear of its withdrawal. It should be surrounded by a dense, intelligent and spirited population recally railied by myriads to the defense of the National archives and treasures. It should be a focus of arise intelligent and spirited population recally railied by myriads to the defense of the National archives and treasures. It should be a focus of arise intelligent and spirited population recally railied by myriads to the defense of the National archives and treasures. It should be a focus of arise intelligent and spirited population recally railied by a worker and internation of the choice spirits of the entire civilized world. I judge the admiration of the choice spirits of the entire civilized world. I judge the supposed to be predminently that citr. I am quite sure that Washington is not. Let the subject be thoughtfully and generally convassed, and I feel confident that a change will be approved and demanded. Yours,

Howards Carretay.

Another letter was received from Col. John W. Forney, opposed to removal. After the reading on account of its length.

A motion to rescind was carried, and a motion to lay on the table lost.

on to rescind was carried, and a motion to lay on the table lost.

Pending the discussion as to the disposition to be made of the paper, the Convention adjourned.

THE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.-The National Execitive Committee of the Union League of America met here to-day, ex-Gov. William A. Newell of New-Jersey in

here to-day, ex-Gov. William A. Newell of New-Jersey in the chair. The monthly report was submitted by the Secretary, who gave encouraging news in regard to the November elections, promising Republican victories in Maryland, Delaware, New-Jersey, New-York, and several of the Western States. The accounts from Kentucky are reported to be favorable to a Republican gain in Congressmen. The action in relation to a certain investigation and certain irregularities in Arkansas and Missouri was deferred until the annual session of the National Council, which was ordered to be held in Philadelphia on the second Wednesday in December, at noon. Delegates will be present from every State in the Union. Stirring addresses on subjects connected with the political condition of the country, and the eminent success of President Graut's Administration, were made by Gov. Geary of Pennsylvania and others. Business of private character was transacted until a late hour, and the Committee adjourned to meet next month at the call of the Chairmau.

NEW-ORLEANS CATHOLICS AND THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION. NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 25 .- Numerously attended meetings were held in twenty Catholic parishes in this

city on Sunday, and resolutions were adopted protesting against Victor Emanuel's action regarding Rome and the temporal dethronement of the Pope. CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

.... Another hurricane has visited Key West; six

....Thomas Jazakerleys's bakery and dwelling ... The Exeter. N. H., machine-shop and foundery ere burned on Monday. Long. \$60,000; insured for \$20,000.

Shimp's tobacco factory, Lancaster, Penn., Was

destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss. \$11,000; insurance, \$4,000.

A fire in the building No. 20 Milk-st. Boston, restenday, damaged the property of the Lydebere Glass Company \$6,000.

A young man from New-York, name not reported committed smicide on Monday is Kansas City. Among his pages was a letter from Mr. Hewlett of Lansing, lows.

The steamer Missouri, with a cargo of greenies and general goods for Detroit, drawing if feet water stack on a barcataide the harbor and of Port Burwell, Canada, was striven ashore and scuttled. She is not much damaged, but the cargo is nearly a total ioss.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

POSTSCRIPT.

3:30 A. M.

BISMARCK'S VIEWS AS TO PEACE.

PRUSSIA WILL NOT DISPENSE WITH GUARAN-TEES-CESSION OF ALSACE AND LORRAINE REQUIRED-GERMANY NOT EXHAUSTED.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1876 A correspondent at the Headquarters of the Prus dans at Versailles writes as follows, under date of Oct. 19: I had an opportunity to-day to hear Bismarck's opinion regarding the political and military

He declared that the position of Prussia had never changed from the hour of the declaration of war by France to the present. Compelled unwillingly to draw the sword, he declared his countrymen would never sheath it until Germany was safe from future cruel assaults, and from the ambition and insolence of her unprincipled neighbor. He makes the same declaration now, confident in the justice of the

Said Bismark, "We anticipated victory, but it was left to the experience of war to teach us what guarantees would effectually accomplish the object we had in view at the commencement.

The blood, treasure, and suffering it cost us to wi our past victories convince the Prussian nation tha they can hope for no full security without reclaim ing those provinces wrenched from Germany for the purposes of aggression, lust, and conquest. Prussia earnestly desires peace, but peace only which will give full security for the future."

In reply to the question whether Germany is able to stand a long campaign, he said that the people who talk of the exhaustion of Germany are utterly ignorant of the facts. "We have large resources at hand and the hardest work is over. While we are anxious for peace we have no fear for the future."

Regarding an armistice, he said that the chances of war complicated negotiations for peace. Prussia is willing to listen to proposals seeking an end of the war from any quarter likely to lead to practical results, in view of the disorganized state of France, no matter whether it comes from the ex-Empire or the present Provisional Government; but an armistice is useless unless made so as to lead to peace. TONE OF THE PROVINCIAL PRESS-NO SURREN-

DER-NO SAFE CONDUCT FOR M. THIERS. Tours, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1876. The journals received from the Provinces continue

to express a lack of confidence in the actions of England. All of them see Prussian influence in it, as it is well understood that military operations a going on satisfactorily.

The same journals demand that the Government reject the offer of mediation and continue the war to the death.

As yet the expected Prussian safe conduct for M. Thiers has not arrived. So nothing more is to be one in that direction, as far as regards mediation.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

REPORTED VICTORY OF GARIBALDI-MOVEMENTS Tours, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1870.

It has been decided that the Francs-Tireurs must be treated as soldiers when wearing the military dress ordered in Paris. The Rouen journals relate that the Prossians at Laon ordered the judicial authorities of that town

to render justice in the name of Napoleon, as Prussia did not recognize the Republic. They refused, and emporarily ceased the exercise of their functions. It is reported that Garibaldi has defeated the Prussians, capturing two mitrailleuses and 150 horses

It is affirmed also that Garibaldi has made an effective disposal of the large force protecting Lyons from the advance of the Prussians. His command faily increasing in importance.

The Prussians withdrew all the troops they had sent beyond Orleans, and are apparently expecting an attack there. Large numbers of Remington guns were distributed

here to-day. Upon trial, the troops pronounce them superior to the Chassepots, especially because they can be fired faster. More companies of France-Tireurs left to-day for

the front. The Mobiles will come here to procure breech-loaders; they will go out to-morrow all well WASHINGTON.

SENATOR MORTON DECLINES THE ENGLISH MIS-

TO BE SECURED—SOUTH CAROLINA TROUBLES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1870.

ively declined the English mission, and it is expected that a new appointment will be announced before the close of the week. It is stated authoritatively that Senate Morton is the seventh person who has declined the office The President had hoped that the recent election law of Congress would freceive general acquiescence, and that he would not be called upon to interfere for the pro-tection of the civil officers of the Government in the die

charge of the duties imposed upon them. The disposi-tion manifested in New-York City to set the law at ment in arresting flagrant offenders, has determined the President to enforce the act of Congress at all hazards, and if necessary to teach the ruffians who incite riot a wholesome lesson. To this end he has ordered to be consisting of infantry, artillery, and detachments of the Marine Corps, in all between 3,000 and 4,000 men, to be held in readiness to suppress riot and to assist the United States Marshal in effecting the arrest of those who vio late the law. This force will not necessitate the relief of Gen. McDowell from the command of the Department, but will probably be intrusted to the command of Gen. Terry, or some other trustworthy and determined officer. authority, and that everything may be legally done, At. torney-General Ackerman has been dispatched to New-York City to pronounce upon all questions of law that may arise. The Attorney-General is instructed to see that all the rights of the citizen are respected, and that the authority of the United States Government is main tained in all its integrity.

There was an extended Cabinet meeting to-day. Secre-

tary Robeson and Attorney-General Akerman were absent. Secretary Fish stated in Cabinet that he had received a full explanation of the St. Clair Flats Canal affair. It appears that several of the Canadian authorities proceeded in the Prince Albert to the St. Clair River, to ascertain the precise locality in which the American Canal was placed. The vessel passed through the canal, out neither disturbed the flag nor took possession. There is no doubt but that the canal is on the American side of

Mr. M. G. Parker, State Treasurer, Reuben Tomlinson State Auditor of South Carolina, and Mr. Ripley of the same State, had an interview with the President to-day in relation to the numerous outrages committed there since election day. They presented a letter from Gov. Scott giving an official account of these outrages, which shows that at least 60 persons have been either killed or scriously injured since the election, and that the Demoseriously injured since the electron, and that the believe cratic press in the State had led its partisans to believe they would triumph at the recent election; when they found they had been neaten they at once began their outrages against negroes and white Republicans. The delegation asked that the two companies of soldiers which were ordered away from the State recently be returned, which request the President promised should be cranted.

ed. sident Grant will be unable to attend the ceremo-at the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohlo, next